



GANGING UP ON PUBLIC RADIO

Ask 4-Year Average On Farm Income

FOR TAX PURPOSES

Special Delegation From A.F. U. and U.F.C. Meet Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner

14 PROPOSALS

Point Out Special Circumstances Governing Farm Income, Capital Equipment

OTTAWA, (CPA) — Fourteen definite proposals to simplify and make more equitable the farmer's income tax payments, were handed to Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner in Ottawa last week by a special delegation from the Alberta Farmers' Union and the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section.

The farmers' group, led by Carl Stimpfle, APU president, and George Wright, UFC (SS) president, met several times with Mr. Gardiner and agriculture department officials, covering a wide range of discussion on parity prices, subsidies, the P.F.A.A., proposed.

(Continued on page 8)



PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

MEDFORD, Oregon.—It has been interesting to advance, hour by hour and mile by mile, into spring. It was cool the day we left Calgary, but the sun came out early. It didn't last long. It snowed some going through the Crownset Pass, and for all the rest of that day, until shortly before we got to Spokane in the evening, we had showers of rain that was trying to be snow or snow that was trying to be rain. But there were signs of green becoming visible after we crossed the line. South of Spokane the fall wheat was up, stretching like a soft green carpet sometimes for miles across the otherwise bare prairie between the Washington city and the Columbia river. There is much sage-brush-covered desert before one runs into the green beauty of the Columbia valley. The transition from barrenness into the lush, woody growth along the Columbia Highway is almost sudden. Spring has come to the shaded dells through which the famous highway winds from The Dalles to Portland. The trees were almost fully clothed, the ferns and other undergrowth covered the moist earth. There was rich smell of growing things in the atmosphere. And from that height at Vista House the great wide valley and the island-studded river presented views, east and west, that almost took one's breath.

The drive south from Portland to this little city in the lovely Rogue River Valley is one of great interest and beauty. We had not come this way before. The route

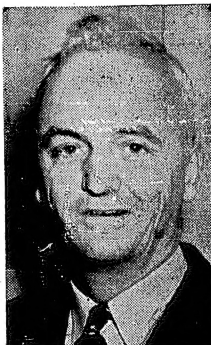
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Farm Delegates



CARL J. STIMPFLE

President of Alberta Farmers' Union, who, along with George Wright, Saskatchewan U.F.C. President, headed a delegation which submitted proposals to Hon. James Gardiner to simplify and make more equitable the farmers' income tax payments.



GEORGE CHURCH

President of the United Farmers of Alberta, who was a member of the Canadian delegation which sailed from New York on Tuesday for The Hague, Holland, where a world conference of farmers is being held May 12 to 23, to complete organization of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

Want to Get the 'Leftists' Off the CBC

AFTER HALTON

Public Relations Firm in East Monitoring Every Talks Program

ORGANIZED DRIVE

National Farm Forum Among Programs Being Watched By Big Business

TORONTO—(CPA) —The Tory crowd in Canada is ganging up on public radio with a vengeance. A document has come to the attention of the C.C.F. which shows that Big Business, through the rabidly reactionary Bay Street public relations firm of Johnson, Everson & Charlesworth, is monitoring every talks program on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and making a weekly analysis of what it calls "leftist propaganda" for mimeographed distribution.

The sole purpose behind this venture is to bring pressure to bear to drive off the national networks of the C.B.C. all but recognized apologists for private enterprise.

Carefully Prepared Plan

This latest attempt to smash national radio in Canada is part of a carefully prepared plan. Sparked by men like George Drew, the Tories will let off blasts from

(Continued on page 8)

Premier Douglas In CBC Talk on Wednesday, 9 p.m.

Hon. T. C. Douglas, Premier of Saskatchewan, will be heard in a C.B.C. network broadcast on Wednesday, April 30, at 9:00 p.m. (Mountain Time). In his talk on "Security and Freedom," Premier Douglas will cover some of the work of the Saskatchewan government.

Fear de Gaulle Another Dictator in the Making

By KENNETH C. RATHBONE
CPA European Correspondent

LONDON, England.—The activity of General de Gaulle is causing some alarm and anxiety throughout the British Labour Movement. His recent speech at Strasbourg has aroused the fear that he may be another European dictator in the making.

His latest activities and meetings are being compared to those which took place during the early days of previous dictatorships although belief in Britain is that democracy in France will prove stronger than it was in Germany and Italy. France will require strong democratic leadership to maintain democracy.

The independent progressive NEWS CHRONICLE, a newspaper which has defended many democratic causes during the last one hundred years, expresses the thoughts of thousands of British people:

Manoeuvring

"General de Gaulle is calling on his countrymen to desert parties in favor of one party—his party. By emphasizing his difficulties and his divisions he is trying to manoeuvre France into the position where she must choose between the Hammer and the Sickle on the one hand and the Cross of Lorraine on the other."

"If this goes on, there can only be dictatorship."

(Continued on page 8)

Income Tax Reductions for Britons



Chancellor of the British Exchequer Hugh Dalton gave new hope to tax-heavy Britons that their burden would be lightened this year. In a budget speech to the House of Commons, he announced a surplus and a "recoil toward a balanced budget" which allowed tax relief to low-income groups.

Charges Alberta Welfare System is Bureaucratic

Dr. Whitton Reveals Shocking State of Affairs in Baby Adoptions

"EXPORTED TO U.S."

Noted Welfare Worker Points Also to Tragedy of Alberta's Aged Citizens

Charging that Alberta's provincial public welfare system was "incredibly centralized and bureaucratic," Dr. Charlotte Whitton, C.B.E., noted welfare worker and chairman of the I.O.D.E. provincial welfare study, revealed shocking incidents in connection with the procedure followed in the adoption of babies when she addressed the Men and Women's Canadian Clubs of Calgary on Monday. Referring also to the lack of hospital and shelter facilities for aged indigents and pensioners in Alberta she declared that "the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would prosecute were dumb brutes to be housed as many aged are living today."

Alberta's "centralized and bureaucratic" provincial public welfare system, was, she said, "entrenched in statute, administration and personnel to a degree unparalleled in any province and probably on this continent. Accompanying this is a bitter and even vindictive antagonism to any working partnership with elective, municipal or organized voluntary citizen effort."

Dr. Whitton contended that there could be little or no progress.

(Continued on page 8)

Prof. Tweedie to Be U.N. Speaker Monday, April 28

Professor A. S. R. Tweedie, of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, will be the speaker at the meeting of the United Nations Society, Edmonton branch, in the lecture room of McDougall church at 8:15 p.m. on Monday, April 28. His subject will be, "United Nations or Else?" and the following films will be shown: "Seeds of Destiny," "A Diary for Timothy" and "It Happened in Springfield."

Dr. Cross Angry

"We have not a particle of respect for her ability whatever," Dr. W. W. Cross, Minister of Health, told "The Albertan" in a long-distance telephone interview when asked to comment on Dr. Whitton's estimate of the welfare situation in Alberta.

"She is just a human talking machine," Dr. Cross continued. "She is limited in what she says only by her own disregard for the truth. Nothing we can do can stop her from talking. All she has ever done is talk. She has never had any responsibility for child welfare administration."

(Dr. Whitton founded the Canadian Welfare Council in 1920 and was its director until 1942. She represented Canada seven times on the Social Questions Section of the League of Nations.)

Dr. Whitton's opinions on the welfare situation in Alberta would not influence the Alberta Welfare Department whatsoever, the Minister of Health declared.

Questioned as to Dr. Whitton's charge that babies were "exported" to the United States under undesirable conditions, Dr. Cross replied that C. B. Hill, Superintendent of Child Welfare, would no doubt flatly deny this charge.

Asked to comment on Dr. Cross' statement, Dr. Whitton stated that supporting evidence for all her charges of maladministration would be contained in her report to the I.O.D.E. This report, she said, would be released to the public shortly.

Liesemer on CFCN And CFRN, May 6

A. J. E. Liesemer, C.C.F. M.L.A. for Calgary, will speak over CFCN provincial network on Tuesday, May 6. The broadcast will be released from CFCN, Calgary, and CFRN, Edmonton, at 9:30 p.m.

Power Politics, a Dangerous Game

W E MUST neither exaggerate nor minimize Canada's role. We are one of the smaller powers—yet we ranked fourth among the nations in our contribution to the winning of the war.

We are neither a member of the Security Council nor a participant in the making of the German Peace Treaty. On the other hand, we are respected by the membership of the United Nations and have been expected at times to mediate or effect compromises among the major powers.

Nor should we forget that the most constructive influences within the League of Nations were several of the smaller powers. Indeed, had their counsels prevailed in the years immediately following the first world war, much ill that befell might have been prevented.

Thus Canadians should not refrain from making constructive criticism of the United Nations or of formulating plans for its improvement.

In other words, we should not allow an inferiority complex to decide either our international policies or our activities. In my opinion, because of the reasons I have given already, Canada has a role that she should play.

In Strategic Position

Our geographical position, lying as we do between the two giant nations of the modern world, the United States of America to our South and the U.S.S.R. to our North, places us in a very strategic situation. Add to this our political association with the United Kingdom and British Commonwealth of Nations, together with the cultural affinity of a large section of Can-

adians with French culture, and one can understand that our country can, if she will, play a worthy part in the affairs of the United Nations.

All the world knows that we desire peace. We are a small population, inhabiting half a continent and producing vast quantities of goods which we cannot use ourselves and which the world needs.

On the other hand, because of climatic conditions, we must import substantial quantities of raw materials for our industries and goods for our people which we cannot produce ourselves.

Only in a peaceful world can Canadians improve their own standards of living and enjoy prosperity. Canada's role, then, economically, must be to promote a peaceful and prosperous world.

That, I think, explains to a considerable degree, the fact that Canada was the first nation at the Assembly to urge the Security Council to go ahead with the constructive work of organizing effective measures for the peaceful settlement of disputes and the prevention of war.

Towards the end of the last Assembly, Canada's proposals for an early and general regulation in the reduction of armaments, assisted in breaking something of a

deadlock among the great powers. Her role, again, was that of a mediator effecting a compromise.

Cause for Pessimism

Unfortunately, the optimism all delegations felt in December has given way to considerable pessimism. Failure of the Atomic Energy Committee, consisting of members of the Security Council, together with Canada, to recommend an acceptable proposal for the control of atomic secrets and the atomic bomb, has contributed to this pessimism. Yet, an examination of the majority proposals of the Atomic Energy Committee indicate that there is no unbridgeable gap between those proposals and those of the minority. Again Canada tried to make suggestions to reconcile the view-points of the United States and of Russia.

But to what extent can we contribute to the promotion of more friendly relations between our two great neighbors—Russia and the United States.

Russian - U.S. Cleavage

Unfortunately, the cleavage between Russia and the United States has deepened during the past few months. Russia believes more firmly than before in the Marxian theory—that the differences between the capitalist and communist world cannot be reconciled.

Equally, a vast majority of the people of the United States show as fanatical a belief in the so-called free enterprise system as the Russians show in Communism. They are equally sure that the American system cannot live in the same world as Communism.

Herein lies the danger to world peace. Unfortunately, many Canadians are inclined to share the United States view—a few share that of Russia.

But surely history proves, conclusively, that different religions, different cultures, different economic systems have

lived peacefully in the same world. And even within the boundaries of the United States and Russia, different religions in the first instance and quite different racial and language groups in the second instance, live together in the friendliest relationships.

The expressions of alarm in Great Britain and in Western Europe, over the recent spectacular change in United States world policy, is due to fear that their efforts to find a middle way may be defeated.

Want Middle Course

They are struggling to follow a middle course, one that will give greater economic progress and social security than uncontrolled private enterprise provides, with greater liberty than is found under Communist regimes.

Western Liberals fear and dislike the totalitarian methods pursued in Western Europe, as much as democratic socialists do, but they condone periodic unemployment and distress which afflict our private enterprise system.

Canada's role should be like that of the Western European democracies—to move toward more personal freedom by achieving economic freedom and democracy as well.

The more nations which refuse to accept the extreme views of either the Russian Communists or the American capitalists, the more likely the United Nations will be to prevent war and achieve permanent peace.

Must Strengthen U.N.

Canada, then, must use every means to strengthen the United Nations. Unfortunately, the conflicting views of the United States and Russia tend to weaken the world organization.

The way to prevent the growth of Communism is not to bolster reactionary governments, feudal Arab chieftains and reactionary forces, but to assist truly democratic elements to improve the standards of life and social services in their respective countries.

Demonstrations that orderly procedure can and will bring improved conditions will foster the ideals of peace, while support for repressive measures will lead to world war.

Thus, in my opinion, the new American foreign policy settles, nothing; it is merely a move to the dangerous game of power politics and must be

replaced by an alternative. That alternative exists in the United Nations.

Canada's interest surely lies in joining with other democratic nations in strengthening the United Nations. That means that we should pursue the policy we followed at New York last autumn. There, Canada consistently urged the restriction of the use of veto by the Great Powers. We made effective proposals for disarmament and urged, strongly, the establishment of an international commission to supervise and control all aspects of atomic energy, including the right of inspection. And we pressed for the establishment of the world police force to deal with aggression.

On no account should we support or become entangled in any policy which by-passes the United Nations.

Whatever is to be done must be done through the world organization or the armament race will continue, international relations will worsen and we shall be involved in the most dreadful struggle in history.

It is surely wiser to stand firmly in support of an effective world organization which will guarantee all nations, including the United States, Russia, Greece and Turkey, against aggression, than to lend support to moves in the dangerous game of power politics.

Surest Foundation

Canada has played an important part in the Economic and Social Council. If the world can strengthen the security aspects of the United Nations Charter, the Economic and Social Council will become the principal agency for world-wide progress and peace. Its aim is a prosperous, well-fed and healthy world. The promotion of this aim in the years to come offers the surest foundation for peace and goodwill. Until the present dangers have passed, it cannot do the job it was designed to do.

Thus, unfortunately, we have to attend to the conflicts among the Great Powers. Nevertheless, as long as disease, poverty and famine threaten vast areas of the earth, violent revolution will be attractive to millions who suffer and despair.

Canada, with her productive resources, her unpopulated lands, must play an appropriate role in providing food and in offering refuge to a proper share of displaced persons.

Because we played a prominent part in the discussions concerning the refugee and food organizations, we assumed these obligations. Our role is to fulfill them.

Time does not permit me to deal with less vital matters. Upon these there will be differences of opinion, but on the main issues confronting the world, public opinion should support a role of democratic enlightened support for the settlement of international problems within the orbit of the United Nations. Indeed, any other policy is fraught with grave dangers to the world and to Canada.

It must have been one of those ladies with a mink coat that *Parade*, the back page in MacLean's was talking about a few weeks ago.

This particular lady was trotting her puke through a leading department store in Vancouver when the poor little dear began to breathe through its mouth. Alarmed lest it was getting thirsty, the good lady fled to the nearest drinking fountain and proceeded to refresh her dog with a drink. A passing male shopper protested, telling her "this is highly unsanitary."

The dog owner was both startled and hurt. "Why," she declared, "I thought this fountain was only for the use of store employees."



Tuning up the machinery in preparation for the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on April 28 on the problem of Palestine, this repairman adjusts one of U.N.'s several thousand typewriters, which are equipped with nine different kinds of keyboards to handle various languages.

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SMOKE IN YOUR EYES

The fundamental issue confronting modern society is not communism versus democracy. All the noise that you hear about the communist menace to democracy is a smoke screen raised for the purpose of confusing the issue and diverting attention from the real issue, which is: Shall we maintain the present private monopoly capitalism, with its consequent economic chaos, artificial scarcity, waste, poverty, civil strife and eventual war—or shall we have planned economy of socially owned resources and means of production designed to produce abundance for social consumption? Consciously or sub-consciously, society is divided into two camps on the above question. The agent used to choose is dictated by the industrial revolution of the last quarter-century, which has made the scarcity economy of pre-war capitalism incompatible and intolerable with human progress. Social adjustment is necessitated by the tremendous productive forces straining the leash. To delay the choice is not only stupid, but dangerous.

Yet, in spite of this urgency, humanity finds it hard to make up its mind. Society is sharply divided on the issue. A minority group or class in control and ownership of the means of production enjoys special privileges of power, security and prestige. They hate to give up these special privileges, because they feel no social responsibility. Over many generations, they have built up an outlook and attitude of superiority and social indifference. Through centuries of influence over means of publicity and education, they have succeeded in contaminating other social layers with this attitude of indifference. As a result, we have the spectacle of social classes suffering all the ills of monopoly capitalism resisting social changes of obvious benefit to themselves. In spite of this psychopathic resistance, the dykes of special privilege are being broken here and there. The ruling class is scared and worried as it watches its bulwarks give here and there.

Realizing the natural human love of freedom, they are raising the issue of communism versus democracy, thereby hoping to enlist popular support for the preservation of their economic privileges on the grounds that social ownership spells slavery. The term communism, as it is used in the modern sense, refers to a particular method by which socialism may be established. According to this theory, social reorganization calls for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Having secured political power of the state by any means, the proletariat (working class) imposes its will on the rest of society and destroys capitalism right down to its roots. This method was used by the leaders of the Russian revolution. It involved the Soviet Union in civil war and brought on foreign aggression designed to destroy the revolutionary government. The communist regime survived and maintained its power for over a quarter of a century.

Evidently, the great mass of the Russian people are in favor of this form of administration, because it survived the most devastating war ever suffered by Russia. An unpopular government could never have survived such an onslaught. In the eyes of the so-called western democracies, communism was built up as a menace to civilization to a point where it was now a "bogey". Hitler used this "bogey" to excite the masses to the support of western capitalists for crushing Germany. Today it is being used as a "bogey" to

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

SAYS CO-OPERATION IS SOCIALISM

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: To continue the discussion on co-operation and socialism it is first necessary to revise the common approach in thinking; that is, to visualize a co-operative socialist set-up from the socialist point of view—from the inside as it were—instead of weighing everything in the balance of capitalist abuse and oppression. Reference to "power of the courts backed by police, to force the opponents into line," seems to me a hangover of capitalist approach.

As I said before, the difference between a group co-operative and public or government ownership is one of degree. The smallest group co-operative must have its "government" and members must willingly co-operate; it cannot succeed. Neither can large scale or government public ownership succeed without voluntary support.

I don't think that any socialist has ever suggested that we should "ignore the steps and determine to go until we are able to raise ourselves to the next flat in one blinking jump." In fact it is the socialists who are the foremost in supporting and promoting group co-operatives.

Group co-operatives and their promotion is a major part of a socialist set-up. Co-operatives are also public ownership, in a lesser degree. Let us reverse Mr. Macklin's closing statement, P.W. April 12, and say: "co-operation, thru group co-operatives, does not detract from our movement, but is only one section of the socialist set-up."

Group co-operatives and public enterprise are not a part of, but are foreign to, a capitalist society. They are the "socialist infiltration" and this is where the trouble lies. There are too many capitalists accept the group co-operative idea, small scale public ownership, but refuse to accept the larger scale of public enterprise or government ownership. These are the ones I call "capitalist co-operators" who are trying to claim co-operation as something of their own while they willingly remain a stumbling block to larger scale true co-operation or socialism.

No, our economic life might not be safe in the hands of capitalist co-operators!

L. PETERSON.

Holden.

frighten people against anyone who advocates social reform, from wage increases to social medicine. Such people as Henry Wallace are today being branded as communists, because he thinks that war between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. is not inevitable.

Anyway, communism is the method by which the Russians established socialism in the Soviet Union. Social democrats, however, believe that there is another way of accomplishing the same results. They propose to bid for a voluntary mandate to carry out social changes. They refer to it as "revolution by majority consent". This formula is being favored in the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is the method advocated by the C.C.F. in Canada.

Now, maybe you think that the ruling class does not object to social democrats and to "revolution by consent"? That's just where you are wrong, brother! Business monopolists of Canada are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to make the C.C.F. look like Bolshevik—chickens and all. Why do they try to misrepresent social democracy? Because they are afraid. They know that Canadians can, if they will, through the exercise of their democratic rights, destroy the economic tyrants, the owners of the privileged position of exploiters. So they make a squeal to get inside in your eyes. They want to make you see something "red". Well, keep your goggles on.

CRITICAL OF MENTAL CARE

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I am pleased to find one paper in Alberta that has published the part of the article in "Liberty" dealing with the terrible state of the mental hospitals in the province. As one who was a civil servant at one of the mental institutions for a long time, I was amazed how the conditions I saw under the S.C. government continued as they did, and that they could prevail for so long, without being exposed. It is a welcome relief now, that the facts have become known.

In May, 1946, when I had finally obtained the addresses of all but ordinary or private S.C. members of the legislature, I sent copies of several letters to each. In two, I particularly drew their attention to the mental hospitals, and advised them to make an investigation for themselves. I received but one reply, and the inference I drew from it was that the writer wanted to know if I intended to make public what I knew. If anyone should be interested in those letters, I will be pleased to send them a copy.

It would be shameful for any person to believe that the mental hospitals were not deliberately neglected. Not the slightest attention was given to the advice of the experienced civil servants at the hospitals, who were treated as if they were nuisances that there were so many patients, and ever-increasing. In fact these servants were appreciated in government circles in Edmonton, as being but little removed from the patients themselves.

The deliberate policy was to divert money in favor of projects readily observed by the public, and perhaps some not so readily observed. Certainly they were not out to economize in other matters, or anything like that. It all depends where you spend the money, just what may be done with it.

Besides reducing the requirements of the hospitals to bring about the present disgraceful state apparently they are also now reducing the number of patients at the Ponoka Mental Institution, by simply reducing the figures made public, so that it will appear better. Apparently, they have disposed of 400 patients over and above the number quoted in "Liberty."

There were two departments responsible for the welfare of the hospitals and one of them was certainly responsible for adequate building accommodation, which it certainly failed to provide, in favor of highways no doubt, and everyone knows the results and expense of the attempts to build these, which probably absorbed the money for hospital expansion.

When the conditions at the mental hospitals were so emphatically brought to the attention of the legislature at its last session by Mr. Williams, what did the S.C. backbenchers have to say about it. NOTHING. Not one of them raised his voice in Christian protest and indignation—WHY? Because they knew of, and endorsed the terrible state of affairs right along. All this from "expounders" of Christianity, who take particular delight in making the Jews appear as public enemy No. 1.

It is going to be mighty expensive for a new government, with competent ministers this time, to repair the damage and neglect of a SO-CALLED government, but it will have to be faced.

WM. S. WHITE.

Box 14, Hammond, B.C.

URGES FOOD PARCELS FOR EUROPE

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: At our last meeting of the local C.C.F. club, we were all agreed that though the need of money in our own organization is great, as a state of affairs, the need of food in Europe and other countries, England for example, where the Socialist govern-

The Country Woman

By H. ZELLA SPENCER

AS I have said before, when I am listening to a radio address I think of the different receptions with which it will meet when the subject is a controversial one. Some wanting to chuckle over it or at least in mental agreement and others who will be indignant or want to query. I must say I felt quite like wanting to ask questions today. I was listening to the news review from world capitals and the one which particularly drew my attention was from our own capital at Ottawa.

The part over which I wanted to ask questions was when the speaker was referring to the C.C.F. amendments to the legislation regarding the lifting of Government Price controls. The speaker evidently, as I took it, wanted to stir public opinion against retaining controls. The gist of his argument was that it must either be a case of the Government thinking for us or we doing our own thinking.

What I wanted to ask is, "Who or what is the Government?" Is it something that has been superimposed on us; something about which we have as little control as we have over the weather and to which we must submit as we do to its caprices? I thought the very case of our democratic system of government was that the Government was an elective body elected by us and that was the vital difference between our system of government and the non-democratic.

The speaker's comment was that controls would mean we either could not or would not—I do not know which he intended to infer—do further thinking. To me, that

ment is on the spot, is indeed greater. Our members wish to establish a nation-wide C.C.F. movement to send parcels overseas through CARE. Would all locals throughout the province take note of this phrase and as groups in the name of the C.C.F. try and get this ball rolling as soon as possible.

Hungry people are anxiously looking this way; let us all stretch out a helping hand and show them that the C.C.F. is practical. The money for parcels should or could be raised in different ways, picnics, voluntary giving, amateur programs, dances, etc., but all sponsored by and money sent to CARE in the name of the C.C.F.

MRS. R. BEARSTO.

Dapp, Alberta.

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Brewery, Flower, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America, 321 1/2 St. W. Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, D. O. Roberts, 9611 53rd Avenue, Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 9287 50th Avenue, phone 33918; Secy-Treasurer, J. Power, 10822 74th Street, phone 71957; Deliveries delegate, J. Lindsay, 10744 95th Street, phone 33941.

Garment Workers of America No. 121, United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 9515 10th Ave., Recording Secretary, Alberta Wheat ton, 11822 57th Street.

Railway Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of—Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President, J. E. Asplund, 12112 11th Ave., Sec. J. Lewis, 11417 13rd St., Fin. Sec. S. Hamilton, 10950 50th Ave.

Fire Fighters, No. 208, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 9414 103rd St., Edmonton; Secy-Treasurer, W. Young, 12111 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

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EFFICIENT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE

TRANS-CANADA AIRLINES has just completed its tenth year. During its first decade it has expanded to become one of the longest continuous air routes in the world. It carried more than 300,000 passengers last year.

This country is being subjected to a propaganda barrage by those who do not want the people collectively to own anything. They maintain that certain qualities of inefficiency are inherent in public enterprise. T.C.A. emphatically explodes that argument. Its offices throughout the country are well-appointed, attractive places. Its employees give excellent service, with all the courtesy and efficiency one could ask.

One of the measures of efficiency in airline operations is the accident record. Safe arrival at destination is no matter of chance in flying. It is the result of organization, of weather information, of trained personnel, of good equipment and well-planned maintenance routines. Safety proves efficiency. And, despite Canadian weather conditions, Trans-Canada Airlines has a better safety record by far than any other commercial airline anywhere in the world.

The shocking post-war accident records of other airlines can, in part at least, be attributed to factors inherent in competition. There was a mad rush to cash in on boom conditions, to establish new routes ahead of competitors. Airlines tried to operate without proper equipment and with hastily-built organizations. Profits again came before consumer good. In flying, shoddy goods can mean death to the buyer.

But, in Canada, there was a public monopoly of the main lines. T.C.A. did not have to be part of a scramble. It had a job to do, calmly and very efficiently did it. It deserves the congratulations it is getting from all over the world.

COMPULSORY CUSTOMERS

AT THE time the automobile insurance plan was before the legislature Edmonton was the mecca for insurance company executives. There was a suspicion that once again the government was being influenced by Big Business in a way prejudicial to the interests of the people generally. The C.C.F. members condemned the plan on the grounds that it did nothing much for either the motorists or the victims of accidents, but a lot for the insurance companies. Anyone who reads the insurance company advertisements will now appreciate how true the latter claim was.

"ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH THE NEW AUTOMOBILE INDEMNITY ACT?" asks one ad in an Edmonton daily. It goes on to warn: "If you have an accident and no policy covering you against public liability and property damage it is 'DYNAMITE' ". This is true, of course. The act makes insurance imperative, almost compulsory.

We have no objection to compulsory insurance, providing the cost is proper and it assures accident victims of compensation. Ordinary insurance does not do this. In order to collect, the victim must go to court and prove the motorist was negligent. He needs the money whether there was negligence or not. Court costs are high and insurance company lawyers clever. Ninety-five per cent of the fatal accidents in Saskatchewan last year were ones in which negligence could not be proved. Under the Alberta scheme there would have been no benefits paid to the victims' dependents.

Further, we object to being compulsory customers of the private insurance companies or their terms. The Saskatchewan government provides more insurance coverage at one-fifth the rate.

Once again, our mis-named conservative government has handed Big Business a melon and the people a lemon.

HE STOPS TO THINK

A FEW days ago *The Edmonton Journal* gave its front-page headline to the provincial government's propaganda declaration that a million tourists would visit Alberta this summer and spend \$20,000,000 with us. Later, the editor thought it over, ruefully calculated the number would be closer to 150,000. The government "estimate" was based on the number of cars which enter the national parks. It included native Albertans and other Canadians. Presumably it also counted several times each those of us who go into the parks frequently for week-ends and Sunday picnics.

The People's Weekly hereby warns *The Edmonton Journal* not to take too literally "facts" and figures fed to it in provincial government official handouts.

THE THIRD COLUMN

PRESS FREEDOM

The Albertan, April 10, 1947:

"Freedom of the press in the United States is in danger, according to the Commission on the Freedom of the Press. The group does not see an immediate danger, but it cites a potential peril if present setup and practices continue.

"This conclusion is the result of four years of study by 13 scholars, headed by President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago. Their study also included radio, movies, books and magazines.

"The commission found the chief perils to press freedom in such things as the 'big business' aspects of newspaper ownership; too much sensationalism and too little public responsibility; news distortion, through pressure, personal interests, or emphasis on 'firstness'; and lack of 'mutual criticism.'"

★

MAJOR DOUGLAS ON REFUGEES

The Social Credit, (England), March 22:

"Dear Mr. Strachey has arranged for the purchase in U.S.A. of 10,000 tons of turkeys. No, Clarence, of course you won't get any turkey—the Press hastens to say so when making the announcement. Most newspapers keep a suitable paragraph permanently in type, to this effect. But you'll get the turkey's bill. Haven't you noticed that the only persons who get good meals out of Mr. Strachey's efforts are Mr. Strachey and the refugees from Hitler's tyranny, who are assured of turkey at your expense for the next six months, when kind Mr. Strachey will go over and buy them some more?.. Ten thousand tons of turkeys is something over a million large birds."

★

JOHN L. TELLS THEM

Time, April 14:

"Tramping congressionally into a crowded, ponderous caucus room, John L. Lewis spoke of death and terror in the bowels of the earth. When he mentioned the widows and children of Centralia's dead, his voice sank to a whisper. He cried: 'If we must grind up human flesh and bone in the industrial machine, then before God I assert that those who consume food owe them and their families protection. . . I care not who in heaven or hell oppose it. . . ' Roaring, whispering or hammering the table, he always swiveled back to his target—Krug.

"He sat for more than five hours. He wanted Krug fired. 'Our people,' he said, 'are tired of working in Krug's slaughterhouses. Krug was guilty of 'criminal negligence.' He spoke with rumbling irony of Krug, 'the Hercules with the size twelve shoe and the size five hat.'"

★

SHUT THEIR EYES

Calgary Albertan, April 3:

"Present facilities for aged persons in Alberta was only a drop in the bucket" to what is needed in the opinion of Raymond M. Hilliard of Chicago, director of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, now visiting Alberta.

"It is deplorable to see Alberta officials shutting their eyes to the need for care of the aged and chronically ill," Mr. Hilliard stated. "They are only bringing misery to hundreds and retarding progress."

"There are some excellent facilities for old people in Alberta but they are only a drop in the bucket to what is actually needed," he contended. "Old people and those who are chronically ill are crowded into fire-traps and living in insanitary and dingy facilities."

- FOOTPRINTS -

A Revolutionary Gospel

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"The love of money is the root of all mischief!"

IN surveying the resources we have for rebuilding a society torn asunder by competition we find that we already possess everything that we really need. We have men, who provide labor; markets, representing consumer need; machines, used as technical tools and capital investments; materials, by way of natural resources, "technofactured" and manufactured; minds, representing skill, genius, industrial management, and productive "know how".

It is to be noticed that we have all these resources in quantities that are embarrassing to capitalism, and that a constant struggle goes on by industrialists to turn this real wealth into something that has little or no intrinsic value—that is, into money. For the possession of money, that is profits, has now become the supreme objective of industry, to which all other considerations are subordinated. If, for instance, one manufactures a pigment that can be used as a coloring for paint or dye stuffs, one tries to mix broken glass or harmful acids with the pigment sold to paint-makers at a low price so that it will be unavailable for use in dyes that sell at a higher price. In this way one makes more profit out of less pigment.

We all know that if a thing is very scarce it is generally very dear, as has been pointed out in these pages about ambergris, and, of course, there is more money in paying sweated labor to make a fur

coat that sells at one thousand dollars than there is in paying the labor costs in one that sells for seventy-five.

So, the monopolist is out for profits. He has to have them, for his own use, to acquire improved manufacturing techniques with which to under-sell his competitors, and to buy and suppress the patents that from time to time threaten his capital investment. And this brings us bang up against the social sin of confusing ends with means. For money is not correctly to be regarded as an end in itself. Misers illustrate the truth of this when they die of starvation as they fondle their treasured hoards of bills and coins. The right use of money is a means of distributing real wealth both fairly and evenly. It is one of man's most useful inventions, and under public ownership and control could add a great deal to our happiness.

Because the C.C.F. is closely concerned with reality, it does not feature monetary reform as widely as Social Credit. This is not because it fails to recognize finance as a cruel racket. It sees that clearly and insists that as a necessary step toward security finance shall, like the public highways, be owned and operated as a public service at cost.

By pretending that money is all important, demagogues have diverted men's attention from the things that really matter. These are the natural resources to which man applies his labor long centuries before the day when money was first invented.

What Is Success?

By J. E. Cook,
PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

AN OLD copy book maxim read "There is no Royal road to success". Now-a-days it might more properly read, "There is no road to success."

Anyhow, what is "success"? The answer to that must be more or less tied up with whether we are satisfied with what goes on in our times, publicly or privately, or whether we think the affairs of people in the world are in a mess.

Those who believe that we are doing all right won't find it too hard to determine what "success" means and who qualifies.

But if we spend any time at all thinking about affairs outside the four home walls, or even the future of affairs within the four home walls, there will be doubts.

Fifty years ago if one or two members of the family could manage sufficient education to become a lawyer, doctor, teacher, or attain management or ownership level in industry, the whole family shared in his fine measure of success. If a member of the family on the softer side acquired training and a position as a private secretary, a nurse, teacher, or even married one of the "successful" opposites, again the whole family shared in this fine measure of success. Perhaps not, but wasn't the fundamental idea one of a wider field of service. There was a dearth of service people, as there was a dearth of training. To fill those posts was to have opportunity to serve. Or is this just a hangover from an immature youth idea?

Issues Confused

It is certain that today there is a hardness about the conduct of business and social affairs that tends to confusion. Issues do not seem to be those of right and wrong, or if they are, right and wrong is buried in a tangled web of sophistry. In the name of lib-

erty, robbery is legalized. In the name of national rights, wars are perpetuated. In the name of religion, thinking is confused. In the name of precedent, established through bloodshed and martyrdom, abuses are heaped on unnumbered victims.

Expediency Rules

Expediency rules. And expediency is dictated by the right of acquired privilege to determine what is best for the rest. So many who speak for others, speak from a position that is completely prescribed. Everyone wants everyone else to be happy but . . . make the necessary changes without interfering with the private privilege or present position.

There is a simple right and wrong. There is an effective way to change the evils of day to day living. "Success" still is the greatest possible service of individuals and institutions. But people will have to learn to distinguish propaganda from information and reclaim the simple lesson of straight-forward living.

There must be a right way and a wrong way. There must be a way to think and talk straight through. But how are three quotations all taken from the same page of an Edmonton paper in the same issue and in columns side by side. "And Brutus is an honorable man". Here is the closing paragraph of an article by J. Harper Prowse Titled "Keeping Our Atoms Dry."

Prowse Speaks

"So it seems to me that this weapon which is so terrible that none of us dares think too much about it may be a blessing in disguise. I'd suggest we should keep our atom bombs ready, that we should go right ahead developing more terribly effective instruments for the destruction of mankind and the world. At the same time the facts about what happened at Nagasaki and Hiroshima should be drilled into every inhabitant of the

(Continued on page 7)

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CANADA AGREES TO U.N. MEET ON PALESTINE ISSUE

APRIL 28 IN N.Y.

OTTAWA, (CFA)—Canada gave her consent to the calling of a special session of the United Nations assembly to consider the Palestine question referred to it by Great Britain, and a delegation of senior government officials headed by the Undersecretary of State, A. B. Pearson, will attend the Assembly in New York on April 28.

Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent gave the House of Commons information about Canada's support of the special session; but dropped no hint of the attitude Canada will adopt toward the solution of the Palestine problem itself.

The New York meeting next week will set up a committee and attempt to clear the way for an expeditious handling of the matter at the second general session in November.

Carlyle Brothers Win Honors at The Spring Show

RED DEER.—Carlyle Brothers, of Blackfalds placed with two carload winners at the Edmonton Spring Exhibition last week, winning a fourth with their carload of heavies and a second with a carload under 1,100 pounds apiece. An average price of 24.4 cents per pound was paid for finished steers, which is a record that is likely to stand for some time. The highest price for fat stock was \$26.50 a hundred paid for one carload of heavy steers.

Robert H. Carlyle, one of the Carlyle Brothers, is a member of the Alberta C.C.F. executive and chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Irvine Broadcast

William Irvine, M.P. for Cariboo, will speak from radio station CKFG, Prince George, on Tuesday, May 6, at 9:15 p.m.

"News Comment"

A Popular Research Bulletin

By Donald C. MacDonald

National C.C.F. Education and Information Secretary

For years the C.C.F. movement struggled along without sufficient personnel to do the basic research work required to build a new economic order in Canada. Now the situation is much improved.

As you know, within the past year the staff at Woodsworth House in Ottawa has been increased. Now it is possible to keep a regular flow of material to M.P.'s, to provincial and local leaders, and to YOU, THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBER.

The only fact that this material can be sent out regularly to you is through a publication. That publication is *News Comment*.

News Comment should not be confused with the party bulletin which each member will receive as part of his national membership, commencing next August. This party bulletin will carry news and views of the national movement. In contrast, *News Comment* is a popular research bulletin, giving facts and figures, along with an interpretive analysis on the vital

problems faced in Canada today. The national executive re-affirmed at a recent meeting that both publications have a place in the work of the movement.

So now, in its seventh year, *News Comment* has become more important role than in the past. It is in the regular channel by which research work done for the movement can be put into your hands. Only if that research material reaches you can it become effective throughout the movement.

You can get this material twice a month at bare publication cost of \$1.00 per year by subscribing to *News Comment*. Simply enclose a dollar bill in a letter, giving your name and address, and mail to Woodsworth House, 301 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa.

This is no ordinary request that you subscribe to yet another publication. This is your opportunity to help forge an important link in making the work of the C.C.F. movement more effective.

Mrs. Peterson to Speak at CCF Tea, Calgary, Saturday

A tea and sale of home cooking will be held at the home of Mrs. E. Geiger, 4002 4 St. N.W., Calgary, this Saturday, April 26th, from 3:00 to 6:00 p.m. Mrs. Nellie Peterson will be the guest of honor and will address the gathering at 4:00 p.m. All C.C.F.'ers are invited and are asked to bring their friends. There will be an admission charge of 35c.

CO-OPS CRITICAL OF FOREIGN POLICY IN BRITAIN

LONDON, England.—Many delegates at the Easter conference of the Co-operative Party, which works in alliance with the Labour Party and has over 20 Members of Parliament including two Ministers, were critical of Labour Government foreign policy.

A resolution which attacked the Government for placing Britain in a position of extreme dependence on a capitalist USA was only narrowly defeated by 3,412,000 votes to 3,264,000.

The resolution also called for more friendly relations with Soviet Russia and stronger support for the new peoples' democracies in Europe.

After hearing the Minister of Defence, (Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, a Labour and Co-operative M.P.), the conference rejected by 3,550,000 to 2,235,000 a resolution which demanded the suspension of the National Service Bill. (conscription).

The Minister assured the conference that:

"Britain is not tied up with the USA in anything which is likely to operate against Soviet Russia; the Government is not assuming war against any particular country, nor does it intend to maintain all our present overseas commitments and the armed forces at their present strength indefinitely."

Don't marry a girl because she looks sensible. A sensible girl has more sense than to look sensible.

C.C.F. RADIO TALKS

Grande Prairie, CFCP,
7:15 p.m. Wednesday.
Edmonton, CJCA, 10:15 p.m.
Saturday.

Calgary, CFAC, 6:15 p.m.
Saturday.
Lethbridge, CJOC, 6:00 p.m.
Saturday.

Invite your friends and neighbors to listen in to these five-minute talks each week.

\$100 FOR RADIO FUND THIS WEEK

An even \$100 in contributions is the encouraging news from the Radio Fund front this week. It is made up as follows:

Valleyfield Club \$25; A. E. MacLellan \$1; O. Chetney \$1; W. Augustin \$10; A. W. Olson \$1; M. H. Feeley \$1; W. H. Hemmaway \$5; G. E. Lind \$1; Anon. Myrman \$3; T. J. King \$1; T. J. King Jr. \$1; A. Beyea \$1; J. W. McLachlan \$4; Mrs. C. L. McKenzie \$5; Dawn Irvine (4 years old) \$2; Mrs. R. J. McGinnis \$4; Mrs. E. A. Hyde \$1; Ponoka Provincial Constituency Association \$20; J. Dunn \$5; A. O. Arntson \$1; I. Borgeson \$2; H. D. Ainlay \$5.

'SCOTTY' BRYCE PROTESTS BOOST IN OATMEAL COST

OTTAWA, (CFA)—The cost of a man's breakfast, with special emphasis on Scotch oatmeal, was the subject of "Scotty" Bryce's protest to the government during the control debate on April 16.

"Oatmeal has made many a fine man what he is today," said Mr. Bryce (C.C.F., Selkirk), and when the roar of approval had come from all sides of the House, the member added, "and I wish all those who claim to be Scots would fight for it now."

A 5-cent increase in the price of a 48-ounce package of rolled oats had been put on since January, but of this increase very little went to the farmer. On a bushel of oats the farmer only got 3 1/4c increase while the manufacturers got 56 2/3c. Bacon, too, had almost doubled in price, while jams, jellies and marmalades had gone up from 3c to 6c for a 24-ounce container.

120-DAY LIMIT ON HOSPITAL GRANTS

While provincial grants to hospitals have been increased from 45 cents per patient day to 70 cents per patient day, those requiring hospital treatment in excess of 120 days will not benefit from the increased provincial grant. It was learned last week. Because of this proviso, such patients in city hospitals will now be required to pay an additional 70 cents a day after the 120-day period.

To be eligible for the increased grant, a patient must have lived in the province for at least 12 months out of the preceding 24 in order to make it possible for a hospital to qualify. A new-born baby is considered to be a resident of the province.

5 Minutes With the CCF

Radio Talk by A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

WHAT can we do about the drastic rise in prices that is destroying our incomes? The legislative record of the last three months proves that there is no use in asking protection from either the Liberal government at Ottawa or the Social Credit government at Edmonton. Actually, all we can do is wait for our chance at the next elections and elect governments that believe in planned economy.

The three old line parties are against planned controls. The Liberal government is busy removing them. The Progressive Conservatives have criticized the Liberals for removing them too slowly. And the Social Credit party at Ottawa, although it ended up by voting for what the Liberals have left of controls, out-did both the other old line parties in demanding immediate abolition of all control.

And why does Big Business want price controls removed? Because they are greedy for bigger and bigger profits. Do you remember how scarce peanut butter was when the price was controlled? But immediately the price control was off it appeared in quantity on the shelves of the stores. Now don't blame your local merchant. It is the big monopoly capitalist who wants production kept down so he can keep his price up.

Profits Soar

And the profits of Big Business are really up. The other day when I was preparing a speech I picked up the paper for that day— not a special day at all—and on the financial page I saw three startling items! First, the Powell River Company, paper producers, increased its profits last year over the previous year by about \$900,000. Second, the Calgary Power Company had a consolidated net operating revenue increase in 1946 over 1945 of approximately \$400,000. And, third, Shear's Winnipeg Brewery almost doubled its earned surplus last year compared to that of the previous year. And, remember, these increased profits were for 1946 when there were still price controls. What will profits be in 1947 when controls are off? And, keep in mind, these profits come from the people's purchasing power.

Must Have More Income

People sometimes blame farmers and workers for going on strike. Don't think they do it for fun. It costs them money. They do it because they must have more income to pay for the increased cost of living. And don't let anyone tell you that their gains will further increase costs. What labor and farmer gain can easily be obtained by reducing monopoly profit and not by raising prices. One result of the dropping of controls is going to be a wave of more strikes.

Social Credit is busy proving its friendship to Big Business not only at Ottawa but also at Edmonton where it has the power. On Tuesday, March 11, Mr. Roper and I introduced into the Legislature a resolution asking the Social Credit government to take steps to prevent an increase in the

price of gasoline. The motion was turned down. On the previous Tuesday, Mr. Roper and I had introduced a rent control resolution. It asked the Social Credit government to prevent an increase in rent except in those cases where an actual increase in costs to the landlord warranted it. The Social Credit government of Alberta turned it down flat.

But at the same time in Saskatchewan the C.C.F. government there was passing a bill which gives it the power to institute rent control just the moment the federal government steps out. That is the difference between the C.C.F. and what Social Credit has become.

S.C. Deserts Principles

I have stated many times that Social Credit leaders today have deserted the principles for which Alberta people voted in Mr. Aberhart's day. Price control is just another example. You will all recall that one of the three fundamental principles of Aberhart's Social Credit was price control—what Mr. Aberhart used to call the just price. Yet today Social Credit leaders outdo the other old line parties in helping the big shots to grow fat on our dwindling purchasing power.

Well, there is little we can do to prevent Social Credit and Tory and Liberal governments handing us over to the tender mercies of monopoly capitalists. But we can get rid of them at the next election. If we do, we can beat the coming depression. I invite you to join the C.C.F. now to help to prepare for the defeat at the next election of all the friends of the monopolists.

VETS ORGANIZING CO-OP ENTERPRISES

IN OTTAWA SUBURB

OTTAWA, (CFA)—Organized co-operation has come to the capital city, and the enterprise is growing by leaps and bounds in the veterans' suburban communities on Ottawa's outskirts. Six hundred members have now joined the organization, and two modern groceries are in operation—one in the Wartime Housing project along Merrivale Road and one in the Rockcliffe district near the airport.

The Merrivale Road store is a model consumers' enterprise and was built for the surprisingly small sum of \$4,200. This was made possible by volunteer labor from the veterans in the neighborhood. The store was opened for business on November 1st, while the second one opened its doors as recently as March 6th. Both are flourishing, and other new communities developed under the V.L.A. are eager to open other branches.

Harold Whillans, manager of the organization, reminded C.P.A. that "we are not here just to do business". Community recreation is planned and well on the way—to include co-op dances, ball teams, development of playgrounds and adult education programs.

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ESTABLISHED 1886

Britain's New Plans Fertilizing Profits FOR EDUCATION

By C.P.A. Reporter

ANATION'S future is in the hands of its children, and no country is more conscious of this than Britain. With Family Allowances, free milk to school children and 10 cent school dinners, the United Kingdom government have already shown how much they care about the citizens of tomorrow. But Britain's new Education Act which was passed in 1944 will have a really far-reaching effect on the Englishman of the future. The raising of the minimum school-leaving age from 14 to 15 which came into effect on April 1st this year is just one thing it has done, but at the same time its other provisions are gradually coming into force all over the country.

No Fees

You'll be wondering just what these reforms are going to mean to Britain Junior. Well first of all, there will be a lot more free schooling than there was. Fees may no longer be charged in State schools, whatever their type. Public schools have always been free, but enormous numbers of high schools which are paid for partly by the State and partly by local authorities, who have until now charged varying fees, will now be free. Private schools, or "public schools" as they are called in Britain, which get a certain amount of financial help from the

State, will now be obliged to take 25 per cent of their pupils from public schools if they still wish to receive financial aid. There are government grants to enable children to go to these schools who would not otherwise be able to afford to. Independent schools, like Eton College, which receive no financial assistance from the State, are not bound to take any public school children, but most of them have offered to do so.

Keep Detailed Record

Well, when Britain Junior first goes to school, around five, he'll probably go to the local public school, or "Primary" as it's now called in Britain. He goes through the infants' department to the Junior Primary, and he takes with him a record card showing how far he had got in the first stages of mathematics and English. Can he read and count? Definitely! From now on his record card is more and more important. During the next four years he'll be watched in school and in the playground, and notes made of his character and general brightness as well as his class marks.

Although tests and exams will still be held in schools the children will not just be judged on the marks they get but on their general rating in the class. Britain Junior will have to face several intelligence tests during his four years at primary school, but they'll be quite painless. On the purely scholastic side, he'll be rated on his powers of imagination and originality, his love of books, appreciation of music and art, ability to use words easily and on his reasoning capacities.

If he's of a practical turn of mind—his accuracy, orderliness, handiness, and creative ability will all be noted. As a citizen in the making, his social rating will be on his record card too. Does he show signs of leadership, co-operation and friendliness? Is he obedient and trustworthy? Last but not least, what about his physical

condition? Is he fit, and what sort of games does he play?

Develop Special Talents

Four years of careful observation on all of these points may send the teachers frantic, but it will certainly provide a pretty comprehensive record of Britain Junior's achievements and possibilities. At the end of the session in which he has his 11th birthday, he'll be recommended by his principal for one of the types of secondary education which, under the New Education will be available to all children in Britain. Instead of the old system by which he went to a school because his father went there or because he got top marks in class, he will go to a school which suits his own special talents. If they are definitely academic, he will go to a high school, and likely from there to a university. If he is obviously going to be clever with his hands, he'll go to a technical school and college, and if he's a budding artist or businessman there's a good art or commercial education waiting for him.

And if he is the sort who does not fit into any of these categories, he'll go to the "modern" secondary school, where he'll go on getting the best all-round education he can absorb until he is 15 or so. There's no question of any social distinction between the different types of secondary schools, they're all equally good. This new schedule is pretty revolutionary for Britain and it will be interesting to see how it works out—it certainly seems clear that every child will have an equal chance to show his or her ability, and then—well, it's up to the children!

THE FARMERS of Canada should take a good look at recent financial reports of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company. This company has always been a dominant factor in the production of lead, zinc and other metals, and its monopoly position has undoubtedly affected farmers in one way or another without attracting too much attention to itself.

But this year the financial statement is interesting, especially to farmers. The annual report shows that the net profit for 1946 was \$23,323,168, or \$7.12 per share, compared with \$3.52 per share in 1945, an increase of over 100%. This vastly increased profit was realized chiefly from greatly increased sales of fertilizers, combined with higher prices of base metals. Production of fertilizers was 484,720 tons compared with 369,666 the previous year.

The company, in its annual report, says that "the year 1946 was marked by a record production of fertilizer due mainly to the purchase in April of plants from the Dominion government."

Breach of Faith

Last year, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture asked the government, through the Hon. C. D. Howe, what disposition was going to be made of the government plants. Mr. Hannam, president of C.F.A., reported at the annual meeting Jan. 30 at Winnipeg that Mr. Howe had assured him that even though the Calgary plant, where cheap nitrate is produced, might be sold, there will be protection for prices for nitrate for fertilizer through the fact that

the government intended continuing operation of the plant at Welland. It was only in December that we learned that the government had disposed of this plant—also to private interests. A short time ago, a decision which was made without any information being given to us at that time, or without any consultation with us," The C.P.A. then charged the government with breach of faith in a resolution, which stated:

"We view with the greatest concern the announcement of sale of the nitrate plant at Welland, Ontario, to private interests without consultation with the C.F.A. in spite of definite assurances by responsible government officials that the plant would be operated by the government to protect farmers against unjust costs in the purchase of nitrogen-bearing fertilizers."

The effect of the sale of these plants to private interests is shown in the financial statement of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company. The farmers of Canada are paying through the nose for fertilizers, and the manufacturers are piling up exorbitant profits at the expense of the farmers.

If the government had retained the Calgary and Welland plants for the production of fertilizers under public ownership, the farmers of Canada would have been saved the millions of dollars which are now being piled up by private monopoly interests.

Any fool can criticize. The man of the future must match his criticism with a cure.

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JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

In the Alberta Legislature the C.C.F. members placed before the province a 5-point program to meet the crisis in education:

1. A Basic Minimum Salary of \$1,500 Per Year—to attract and hold the brightest of our young high school graduates.

2. A Larger Superannuation Payment—The present one of \$40 a month is just enough to preclude a teacher from getting the old age pension.

3. Scholarships—to ALL capable of becoming teachers and willing to undertake it as a profession; travelling counsellors to encourage and select the right type of graduating high school student.

4. Provision of Training Facilities adequate to care for the increase in number of trainees. This will include the provision of a full Faculty of Education and of Arts in Calgary to encourage students of the southern half of the province to enter University.

5. Provincial Contribution of 50% of the Cost of elementary and secondary education. We must make the above expenditures to prevent the complete collapse of education in this province, but the municipal property taxpayer is already paying more than his fair share of it.

Only bold constructive action is adequate to meet a crisis!

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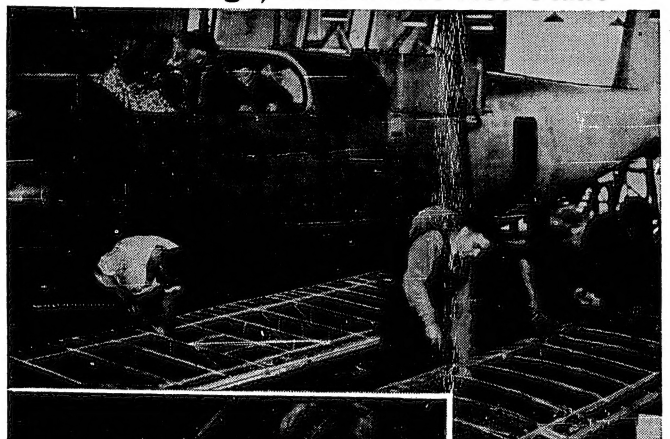
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Co-Eds Design, Build Robot Test 'Plane



TAKING SHAPE under the nimble fingers of boy and girl students of the Miles Aircraft Technical School, Berkshire, England, is a high-wing monoplane, named Venture. Designed entirely by the girls, it will, when finished, act as a test bed for an electric, automatic pilot being developed by the firm of which the school is part.

In the background of the top picture, two of the girls work on Venture, while (foreground) boys and another girl repair the airframe of another ship. On the left 19-years-old Barbara Beaven (left) and 21-years-old Jenn Ashtea make Venture's port-hole frames.

Started by a British aircraft manufacturer in 1940 with 24 girl students, the Miles school—attached to the production plant—is now a co-educational with 120 students learning every subject of aircraft design and construction. Students, regardless of their educational background, are taken from the age of 16; interest and keenness are the only qualifications necessary.

Pioneer T.B. Worker Marks Milestone



300,000th Albertan given a free chest X-ray by Mobile X-ray Units of the Alberta Tuberculosis Association was Mrs. William Carson, 86, of Calgary, who started the voluntary anti-T.B. campaign in 1908. Units are operated by the Department of Health. Mrs. Carson is known to many readers of the People's Weekly for her work on behalf of Labor and Peace movements.

—Photo Courtesy of Calgary Herald.

A BIT OF Nonsense

A lady having lunch at the house of a friend praised a sauce that was served, and was afterward given permission to ask the cook for the recipe. The cook said she didn't really have any recipe—just worked things out as she went along; the usual ingredients, tho, were butter, flour, lemon juice, a few shakes of paprika, and water. The lady wanted to know how much water.

"Oh, about a mouthful."

Horse sense is something which a horse has that keeps him from betting on people.

During the 1944 presidential election campaign, Governor Dewey was scheduled to make a radio speech originating in a small mid-western city. The network with which the local station was affiliated sent the following telegram to the station owner:

"Governor Dewey arrives Monday at 9:22 p.m. Please have on hand, at railroad station, your general manager, program director, news director, special events director, chief announcer and chief engineer."

The station owner-wired back: "Don't worry, I'll be there."

"I'm going to put a pair of ears on my shoulder and start walking inland," said the ex-sailor, "and the first place I come to where people ask, 'What are those things?'—that's where I'm going to live!"

S. C. Leaders Flaunt Their Toryism

By CLIFFORD E. LEE

DURING the past year many people have suggested that the Tories and the Social Crediters might team up. Despite very obvious conservative trends in the government of Alberta, it was hard for many people to accept the possibility that the party which crusaded in 1935 under William Aberhart against the Big Shots (a phrase he used) should, little more than a decade later, be capable of united action with the Conservatives.

traditionally the party of the Big Shots. Such rumors seemed little less than fantastic. They were accepted as feelers put out by the Conservatives themselves, who can be expected to be looking for ways of getting votes in the west under another name. For one of Mr. Bracken's major political problems is to get support some way from farmers for a party heavily loaded with the heads of packing plants, banks, implement and mortgage companies.

S.C. Likes the Idea

Most observers expected to see indignant repudiation of the team-up idea on the part of the Social Crediters, were surprised when it did not come. This week saw an incident pregnant with political significance. It seems to indicate that Social Credit leaders rather like the idea.

A Toronto Conservative paper published an article by J. H. Fisher, which emphasized the proximity of the thinking of the Conservative and Social Credit members of parliament. The Canadian Social Creditor, which can be taken to represent the opinion of Messrs. Manning and Low, far from a rejection of insult, printed the Fisher article in its entirety. It gave the story its front-page headline: "TORONTO EVENING TELEGRAM REPORTS ON SOCIAL CREDIT - TORY ALLIANCE" . . . "Monetary policy alone divides Bracken, So-Creds."

The only conclusion one can draw from the publicity the Social Credit organ gave to the article is that it approved. Therefore, the suggestions and conclusions of the article itself take on special significance. The writer begins: "Competent observers of parliament in recent years have remarked on the notable resemblance in the outlook and speeches of the Progressive Conservative and Social Credit members in the House of Commons. Of all the parties in the chamber they have the most in common. . . . Except on matters of public finance, the speeches of Conservatives and Social Crediters could be interchangeable. . . ."

Dealing with speculation as to the possibility of the S.C.'s helping the Conservatives to form the next government, Mr. Fisher notes the idea is given weight by "the frequency with which Social Crediters and Conservatives have found themselves voting side by side in the 1945 and 1946 sessions."

Out - Tory Tories

Two other unrelated stories in the same issue of the Canadian Social Creditor indicate that the movement is going all out to out-conservative the Big Shots them-

selves. One is a story from Australia, regarding activity of the Douglas party there. A quote: "By this approach we are increasing our prestige with the genuine conservative element." A dispatch from Ontario reported the Union of Electors (Social Credit in the east) as demanding the abolition of all controls "restricting the liberty of commerce." "Priorities on building material" is to come off at once. Apparently the party does not approve of the present priority to direct scarce materials to veterans' housing instead of commercial buildings—a stand which goes even further than the Conservative party is prepared to go publicly. Rental controls were to go, not at once, but "within the next six months." This is a policy which will not lose friends among the Conservatives, the party of the men with investments in real estate.

As this is a report of trends of political significance, we must record that there is evidence in the same paper that there are dissenters in the Social Credit movement. A long editorial calls them "suckers for the C.C.F.," makes a plea for unity. "If we ever start fighting ourselves, we'll lose," moans the editor. It would be quite a feat of political control from the top to take the Aberhart crusaders we know in the Social Credit party enthusiastically with the party of the Big Shots. We do not think they will be flattered to be told they are just like the Conservatives about everything except the monetary system.

MITCHELL BACKS DOWN ON OFFER TO SUPPLY MEN

OTTAWA, (CPA)—"It is not our policy to provide government transportation for workers where work stoppage. We are not in the habit of providing a Cook's Tour for everyone in Canada," was the way Humphrey Mitchell backed down in the House of Commons on April 18, when 1,600 coal miners took up his promise to provide jobs and transportation for them.

Clarie Gillis, CCF coal miner member, issued the challenge last Tuesday when cabinet ministers sang out, "They don't want to work" as Gillis outlined the serious unemployment situation on the east coast. "I'll mobilize the men if you say the word," Gillis told them, and Mitchell said, "I'll take you up on that!"

Backs Down

But when Gillis rose in the House on April 18 with a telegram from the Phalen union, announcing that 1,600 coal miners and their families were ready to go as soon as suitable arrangements could be made, the minister had to back down and talk about, "keeping within the limits of what is financially possible."

"The only real solution," Gillis pointed out as he drove his point home, "is the development of our own resources in that province. The suggestion that unemployed be taken out of that area is not a real solution. But the men are prepared to move to other parts if that is the only way they can get jobs and decent incomes for their families."

N.Z. Spending Millions on War Veterans

By MAURICE KITCHING

C.P.A. Correspondent

WELLINGTON, N.Z.—Men who served in the armed forces of New Zealand during the war are getting, every assistance from the state, now that they are back in civil life.

Quite early in the war, the Labor government foresaw the need for an efficient scheme of rehabilitation, and N.Z. was the first country in the world to pass legislation for that purpose. The scheme then set up is now working smoothly toward the objective of giving every man who left civilian life to serve his country as good a chance of getting back into a useful occupation as if he had not become a fighting man.

Specialized Training

In thousands of cases the rehabilitation scheme is giving men and women far better chances of

success as civilians than they would have had if there had been no war. Young men and women, who would have normally drifted into dead-end jobs, have been given specialized training and capital with which to establish themselves in profitable avenues of employment.

To date, there have been returned from overseas service or been discharged from the forces at home a total of 179,096 men and women. Of that number—representing the great majority of those who served during the war—only 28 are registered as seeking employment. Of these men, 14 are fit for light work only.

Such a small unemployment figure for war veterans is claimed by the Rehabilitation Board as being "possibly unique".

In its endeavors to get the men into useful occupations, the Rehabilitation Department trains

some in various branches of the building trade, some in farming, and it enables others to get university and college education in any chosen subjects, both in N.Z. and overseas.

Not Forgotten

It grants loans to war veterans, either free of interest or at low rates, to enable them to buy houses, farms, businesses, furniture and tools of trade. Already, with state aid, nearly 3,500 veterans—a large number in thinly populated New Zealand—have bought their own farms, of a total value of \$13,500,000. For those who want to farm without buying, the state buys and develops other lands.

So far, loans to veterans total more than \$34 million, and they are being granted at the rate of one million pounds a month.

The N.Z. Labor government is keeping its promises to the war veterans that when peace came they would not be forgotten.

What Is Success?

(Continued from Page 4)

globe. Then, when we finally realized the senselessness and futility of war we should be forced to learn how to get along together peacefully."

Elmore Philpott has this to say in an article "The Missing Thirteen," same date, same page, dealing with superstition, and citing the fact that government hotels, bath houses, etc., have no number "13".

Philpott's View

"All this seems to me a symptom of the great crisis of this age."

"For the great crisis of the age is surely a moral crisis—even before it is a political crisis, or a problem for economists."

"Here is an example of what I mean. Just a few hundred miles from where I write the United States army has one of its big atom bomb plants."

"The existence of such plants upsets the whole world."

"It also threatens to upset our economic systems. Bug above all, atomic explosives pose a moral

problem—a question of right and wrong."

"If you doubt that, think back to the shudder of horror when German submarines in 1915 sank the Lusitania—then think how the world accepted the atomization of thousands of women and children in 1945."

Since When?

And finally this from the editorial column, same date, same page:

"THIS SHOULD NOT BE
"Sixteen hundred loggers on Vancouver Island dropped their tools and said they will not cut another stick until arbitrators decide some point in dispute between them and their employers. What the dispute is about is of little importance compared to the fact that a deadlock exists and production is stopped."

"Labor relations laws and administration are at trial all across the Dominion, as to whether they can or cannot keep the output of lumber from being interrupted. That is a key industry, and the public—WHO OWN THE FORESTS—are entitled to expect a continuous flow of materials which are so desperately needed."

In this final quote the caps are

ours. But since when did the public own the forests in the sense that the public owns the products of the forest. And since when could the people for whom the Bulletin propagandizes agree to the public ownership of the product of the forests.

Sophistry

And if the public owns, the forest then the public must be responsible for the conditions that caused the strike, and makes it seem right to the employers to insist on the conditions that make the loggers go on strike. There is just now a deal of sophistry that has to do with the rights of the public in the matter of strikes but fails to publicize the fact that the public neither has ownership of, nor power over, industry. Without interfering with the private rights of the private owners there is nothing the public can do about it but suffer.

"My husband plays tennis, swims and goes in for physical exercise. Does your husband take any regular exercise?"

"Well, last week Ro was out seven nights running."

Shop at The BAY
Your FRIENDLY Store

PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

follows the Willamette river for much of the way. It follows some river or creek all the way, winding through mountain valleys, through rich farm country and timber land. For many of the three hundred miles the country was like a park, with a highway shaded by huge trees. Green shrubs and grass were everywhere we looked. It was a perfect day and the soft air was warm under the spring sun and redolent with the sweet perfumes of the woods.

This little city of twenty thousand people is only a few miles from the California border. It is in the midst of a timber area and its chief industries are lumbering and the manufacture of wood products. The valley is noted for its pears, and orchards surround the city. The Rogue River is famous for its sport fishing facilities, and there are shops full of tackle, stocked up for the opening of the season. Valleys with their creeks or rivers seem to branch out like the spokes of a wheel in every direction. Yesterday, we went out for supper to a little park twenty-five miles away, where a covered bridge crosses the Big Applegate river, a clear-flowing mountain stream that tumbles down from the snows. The Rogue River National Forest takes in much of the area hereabouts and the Forest Service provides delightful picnic spots along the rivers. It was a warm day yesterday (92 in the shade) but it was cool out under the big trees. The corn-on-the-cob from the frozen food locker and the steak grilled over the open fire were good.

Roads? From Calgary to High River was good. If it will stand up it is a good highway. From there on until we hit the Washington roads the less said the better. Alberta was bad: B.C. was, if anything, worse. The Idaho road south from Kingsgate, which must be at least fifteen years old now, is beginning to go badly. It is almost as bad as some of our "paved" Alberta highways. But from Newport in Washington until we landed here even the oldest of the roads were perfect to us. In the mountains north of Grant's Pass there is a new highway under construction. The portion of it already in service is wonderful. It strikes me as a perfect example of the ultimate in engineering and highway building. It is very rough country, and the construction cost must be terrific. But what a road! In the several times I have driven out of our own country into the States I have found more and more incredible the amazing stupidity of the Dominion and provincial governments, of British Columbia and Alberta, in not having provided, even yet, a decent road into our mountain parks. Our scenery surpasses anything else on this continent. Our lack of roads has kept scores of millions of Americans out of Canada. It's been an expensive economy.

Ask 4-Year

(Continued from page 1)

posed freight rates increase, and immigration.

Recommendations

The special circumstances governing farm income and capital equipment, family labor and outstanding debt, make a clarification and adjustment of income taxes on farms essential, the delegation said. Recommendations were:

1. Four-year average for income tax purposes.

2. That in case of dispersal sales of livestock, an equivalent number of animals to those owned on January 1st, 1941, be considered a capital asset and not subject to income tax.

3. That the exemptions be raised to \$1,200 for single and \$2,400 for married persons and proportional increase in dependents.

4. Allowance for labor of farm families in connection with production on the farm.

5. No further responsibility for income tax on farm wages.

6. Board of arbitration on income tax cases.

7. That payment of arrears of interest and principal on the home farm, due before 1940, be allowed as deductions for income tax purposes.

8. Provision for final clearance to all taxpayers within two years.

9. No special exemptions to any class but full provision for proper expenses.

10. Simplification of income tax forms.

11. In computing net worth statements over the years 1941 to 1945 the increase in value of livestock and implements which has come about through the general advance in prices should be discounted and an equal amount of this property valued on the same basis per unit for both years.

12. Uniformity of interpretation and administration of the Income Tax Act. It should not be left to the discretion of district inspectors to vary the provisions of the Act.

13. Brushing and breaking of new land should be considered as a current expense.

14. Money expended in drilling or boring wells or excavating dugouts on the farm together with all equipment for same should be chargeable as a current expense.

Fear de Gaulle

(Continued from page 1)

be one end to it all. We watched the same symptoms in other countries—the glamor of a great figure, the hypnotic presence, the crowds, the intimidation, the posing of the false dilemma and the head-long rush into the totalitarian pit. It would be heartbreaking if France went the same way.

Can Save Herself

"She need not do so. She has her difficulties at home and abroad. She has to face her struggle back to prosperity, and she has to deal with the Communist influences in her midst. But she has in abundance the instinct of liberty and the democratic strength to cope with her situation. She has no need of a saviour; she can save herself. But before it is too late she would do well to recollect that those who begin by attacking constitutions often end by defying them."

Sinister Echoes

The DAILY HERALD, official newspaper of the Labour Party published a reply to General de Gaulle from M. Leon Blum. The editorial declared:

"All whose faith is in democratic ideas and institutions will regard with suspicion the implications of the speech made at Strasbourg by General Charles de Gaulle."

"A call to abandon Party affiliations and rally round a new movement—or worse still, a personality—raises sinister echoes in the memories of thinking men."

"His latest speech may evoke some response on the Right Wing of French politics. But it will certainly set the Socialists, inspired by the greatest Frenchman of our day, Leon Blum, solidly on their guard. They will stand by

the constitution and the political freedom of which it is the base.

"It looks as though the only result of the General's outburst may be not to abolish political divisions, but to create yet another warring group."

Ganging Up On

(Continued from page 1)

time to time about "socialist" or "government" propaganda on the air. Drew's recent loud complaints about remarks made by C.B.C. Commentator Wilfred Eggleston on dominion-provincial relations were part of the campaign.

To back up these timed druggings about left-wing speakers on the C.B.C., it is hinted that the Conservative party is prepared to fight an election with one of its planks abolition of the \$2 radio licence. If there is to be any national radio at all, the Tories want it to be operated lock, stock and barrel as an extra sales arm for Toronto's Bay Street and Montreal's St. James Street.

Johnson, Everson & Charlesworth's "Report on Programs Montreal" reports a psychological warfare designed to crush freedom of opinion on the air. Canadians should not be deceived by phony blasts from the Tory camp.

Each weekly report consists of at least two single-spaced typewritten pages of talks programs analysis and a two-sheet listing of speakers, giving time, date and duration of broadcast, as well as press affiliation or profession of each speaker and the apparent political views. "Apparent political views" are broken down into "extreme left", "left", "left of centre" and "right".

Want All the Talks

For the week of March 28-April 2, 21 speakers are listed. Eight speakers, on the air for an aggregate of 38 minutes, are classed as "leftists". Thirteen speakers, with an aggregate air time of 63 minutes, are classed as "rightists", proving that, even from its own point of view, Big Business is getting the sympathetic spokesmen, an overwhelming majority of C.B.C. talks time. The C.B.C. is obviously being more than fair to private enterprise. But private enterprise is after all the talks time.

The private enterprises are particularly out to get Matthew Halton, C.B.C. commentator in London, Eng., whom it regards as a supporter of Attlee's government.

Because some speakers appeared more than once during the week of March 28-April 2, there are only five "leftists" and, on the other hand, nine "rightists" included in the listing.

Classed as Leftists

Classed as leftists are: Elmore Philpott ("extreme left"), Thos. F. Reynolds, Matthew Halton, William Warby, King Gordon. Rightists are: Wilson Woodside, Warren Baldwin, J. B. McGuiche, Jas. M. Minifie, Ross Mowat, James Gray, Brig. A. R. W. Low, Milton Schulman, Chester Bloom.

Under Surveillance

Programs under surveillance by the Big Business stooges include most of the C.B.C.'s regular talks features: Capital Report, The People Ask, Week-End Review, Canadian Commentary, Citizen's Forum, C.B.C. Women's News, News Roundup, National Farm Forum, Letters to Ottawa, and Mid-week Review.

The monitors have been watching especially during recent weeks for any anti-price decontrol statements, "pro-government" comments, and any references to planning in Britain or to socialism anywhere.

Weekly Summary

At the conclusion of each report is a general summary of the situation for the week. Many general summaries declare that the week was quiet. A typical sentence: "This was a quiet week, insofar as socialistic or government propaganda was concerned." On the other hand, a general summary may begin as follows: "The principal point to note in this week's

broadcasting is the inclusion on the two occasions when a speaker for organized labor was required, of C.B.O. representatives on both occasions", or "This week marked the return of Matthew Halton to his usual place on the pro-Labor bandwagon."

Sometimes a ridiculous note enters the reports. The Tory snoopers listened carefully, according to the record, to the Stage 47 presentation of the respectable old fairy tale, "The Snow Queen." Apparently they let it pass for the words "No Comments" are placed beside notation of it. But the Tory cataloguing of talks programs on the C.B.C. is neither ridiculous nor a passing fancy. It is a determined effort to force the C.B.C. into submission, to make it use private enterprise spokesmen only.

Canadians should watch Tory apologists like Drew, Bracken and Low for regular outbursts against the C.B.C. If national radio is to survive in the face of high-pressure attacks from the big money group in Canada, it will be because Canadians recognize the threat to freedom of expression on the C.B.C. from private enterprisers who would like to use the networks to cover up their immense profiteering.

Charges Alberta

(Continued from page 1)

gress in the better organization of any of Alberta's welfare program, voluntary or public, "until the public welfare program of the province itself is put under a more humane, intelligent, less arbitrary and properly organized basis."

In presenting a report on her survey of welfare activities in Alberta, Dr. Whitton pointed out that general relief and assistance; care of the aged, infirm and chronically ill; and child care and protection had all been found to be inadequate in many cases tragically so.

"Wholesale" Export

In deploring wholesale "export" of Alberta babies to United States foster homes, Dr. Whitton charged that in many cases these children were "bartered" before birth, to foster parents in the United States. They were, she said, "exported, in many instances, with all expenses paid, under contract to the wife or another woman, relative or friend of staff members of the Child Welfare department"; "made available for quick adoption by use of the superintendent's declaration that he knows the infant's new home to waive the probationary year, required by Alberta law as a safeguard alike to child and adopting parents."

Wealth the Consideration

She claimed that many state departments across the line opposed the practice and declined to be a party to such adoptions when they could neither study nor obtain the character and background of the child's prospective parents or the child itself, nor assure themselves of the consent of both parents to surrender. She explained that "the Alberta Welfare department has been requiring only the filing of references, named by the prospective adopting parents, identifying information to satisfy the U.S. consul, and evidence from a bank, or the parents' economic solvency though not an independent social attestation." She stated that placements have been reported from "Anchorage to Guatemala, from the nearby states of Montana and Washington to Honduras, to South America, to Porto Rico, and to several southern states with wealth rather than any other human consideration apparently the determining factor."

Without A Countup

Alberta children "exported" to the United States were classed in many states as stateless and remained so until the parents' majority, she said. "Made expatriates of their own state, they continue aliens in most of the states to which they go; are thus left without legal claim upon the

protection of the new land and yet, under the laws of Alberta, are irrevocably adopted to these citizens of that other state and so are without any possible protection of Alberta's welfare system."

Also, when Alberta children were moved to other Canadian provinces for adoption there was not, she said, the "consultation and co-operation which should prevail among welfare authorities of the different provinces."

She pointed out also that the "final severance of parent and child does not require as practically everywhere else in Western civilization, a court hearing, or a judicial order, or even an outside witness." Such a procedure, she said, would not be tolerated in Alberta in the transfer of property or of purebred swine or cattle."

Mostly to U.S.

Over a period of some years now, about one out of ten of all adoptions have been outside Alberta, she revealed, and "passport records certainly indicate that those issued to the United States citizens for the immediate immigration of Canadian born children, added to those, have averaged not less than one a week, right up to the end of 1946."

U.S. visas had been refused in certain cases, she said, although Alberta had approved their placement to U.S. parents. Furthermore, she stated, foster parents were not required to come to Alberta to take home their adopted ones.

The public welfare department was handled in such a manner that, she claimed, "the public welfare services of a province, created to protect its children, has thus become the means and instrument whereby they lost their native land and citizenship."

All this emphasized the fact, she said, that "Alberta's continuous export of Canadian-born children to citizens of the United States can serve to point up and to indicate the need for entire recasting of Alberta's child welfare program and practice, if ordinarily accepted standards of good social work are to prevail in this province."

It was alarming to note, she said, that "over a period of five years, more than 70 per cent of the children removed from their parents in this province, year after year, are described as transferred, in the official reports because 'mother unable to support.' In this respect Alberta has the highest rate in Canada."

Aged Suffer

Pointing to the inadequate provision made for the care of the 2,100 to 2,600 of Alberta's infirm and chronically ill who need care outside their own homes, Dr. Whitton declared that the result is "a cruel crowding of chronic, infirm and bedridden cases in wholly inadequate, privately owned commercial boarding houses, and into the most costly care of hospitals equipped for the treatment of acute illness."

The survey also revealed that there were no more than 500 beds for the social care of the dependent aged, of whom there were approximately 22,000. Many were forced to live in hovels, but worst of all, she said, were those in the two largest cities who were forced to seek shelter in the cheap individual boarding houses and the run-down hotels licensed as private hotels into which poor, lonely, bewildered, aged, and often sick and infirm, were crowded.

Sadly Neglected

Particularly tragic, she said, was the case of those over 70 years of age who were infirm, handicapped and chronically ill. Alberta, unlike other provinces, did not have a "co-ordinated system of social assistance under which they may be given aid except as individuals." She estimated that some 9,000 persons could be listed in this category. In this connection she cited appalling cases of neglect and indifference.

"Alberta's welfare system could be bettered," she concluded, "if the citizens of the province show themselves as sensible, intelligent, informed and courageous in the assessment and organization of their welfare measures and services as they have been aboutness and generous."

Pittman
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